

THE SENTINEL.

Published Every Friday.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

WYSS & CURRY, Publishers.

Friday, February 27, 1891.

It is quite likely that there will be an increase of \$400,000.00 or \$500,000.00 in our exports to Brazil under the reciprocity arrangement; and the farmers will reap the most of its benefits.

The Democratic legislature of Indiana, having found that Cleveland has strayed from the silver question, are now seeking to carry the state so that it may be carried for free coinage if the party should adopt that course or against it if so desired.

The Democrats are beginning to attack the policy of reciprocity which Secretary Blaine has inaugurated. This is the best of evidence that it is a good thing for the country, and that it is calculated to increase the chances of Republican success in the next election.

For the year ending May 31, 1890, 133,940 acres of land were disposed of at the different land offices in Missouri and 175,490 acres were taken up, swelling the state school fund \$2,550,602. And yet the "jay" legislature has decreed that the office of register of lands must and should be abolished. The "jay" legislature is a very wise bird.

The metropolitan press is unnecessarily working itself into a fever of heat on the danger of war with England over the Behring Sea dispute. Keep cool, brethren, that matter is in the hands of a man who has never yet betrayed a trust given him by American people, and if it shall terminate in war the people will know that no other honorable method of settlement was left.

Here is something for our boys who are addicted to that worst of all habits cigarette smoking to ponder over. "Of the twenty millions of cigarettes smoked during the year 1890, it is fair to say that at least one-third contained no tobacco whatever. What proportion was made of the stumps picked up from the guttern by Italian snipes it would be difficult to say, but a fair estimate would be a third of the entire quantity."

A department devoted to the interests of amateur sport has just been established in Harper's Weekly. The leading object of this department, which is in no sense of the word a sporting, is to keep sportsmen in touch with current questions, and furnish them with unbiased and expert criticism and the best literature obtainable in their particular field. It is in charge of Caspar W. Whitney, late editor of The Week's Sport.

It has been determined that the resistance of the air to a bullet three-quarters of an inch in diameter, weighing one-twelfth of a pound, is about ten pounds, or a hundred and twenty times the weight of a bullet at a velocity of about three hundred feet a second. On the principle of mechanical similitude it has been shown that a twenty-four pound cannon ball fired with a charge of sixteen pounds of powder should acquire a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, and that the resistance of the air would then amount to 330 pounds, or nearly twenty-three times the weight of the shot.

As exchanges say that if readers wish to have a complete record of local events and one of the most interesting books that can be had anywhere, let them take a book each, and each week cut from their county paper all the items of interest and paste them under the date of the paper, and at the end of the year they will be surprised at the amount of local history had in one scrap book. Cut out all church notices, weddings, births, deaths, personals and improvements and all such items that are interesting, and in a few years you will have a collection such as you would not part with for any other book that could be procured.

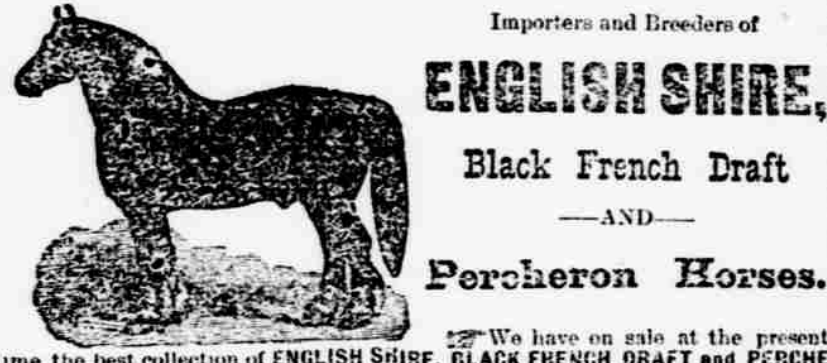
To a man has made up his mind that he does not intend to like you, it is worse than foolish for you to try to change him by direct effort. No matter how magnanimous you may be in dealing with him, he will give a malignant interpretation to your actions. Let him alone. Go on in the even tenor of your way, as though you did not know his feelings toward you. Abandon from unkind speech concerning him. If occasion comes to serve him in any turn, use it; but do not be disappointed if you get no thanks. In the course of time, the Christian policy will win; but any effort to force results prematurely will surely fail. —Christian Advocate.

It is well to notice the prices of articles that have been reduced by the operation of the McKinley tariff law. Rubber curry combs when the law was enacted were worth \$8 per dozen, January 1st, '91, sold for \$7.50. Distressed & Co's files, before the law passed, \$12.25 per dozen, January 1st, '91, \$11. Nichols' files, before the law passed, \$11.10 per dozen, January 1st, '91, \$10. Frying pans, before the law passed sold for \$3.75 to \$3.75, January 1st, '91 from \$2.50 to \$7, and so on through an innumerable list. The people are beginning to learn that they were imposed upon at the last election by political tricksters and they will not be slow to strike back at the impostors.

Many people think newspaper men persistent dinners eyes an exchange. By way of comparison let us suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year and sells it out to 1,000 different persons in all parts of the country, a great many of them saying "I will haul you the dollar in a short time." The farmer doesn't want to appear small and says, "all right." Soon the wheat is gone, but he has nothing to show for it, and he then realizes that he has frittered away his whole crop, and that it is due him in a thousand little dribbles, consequently he is seriously injured in his business because his debtors, each owing him a dollar, treat it as a small matter and think it would not hurt them to continue this business year in and year out as the publisher does, how long would he stand it? A moment's thought will convince any one that a publisher has cause for persistent dining.

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The marvel is how the publishers can give so much for the money. —Philadelphia Evening Call

Send \$3.00 to this office and secure both The Cosmopolitan and THE SENTINEL.

PROTECTION OR FREE-TRADE. WHICH?

Do you want to keep thoroughly posted on the effects of the New Tariff Law, as shown from week to week?

Do you want to know all about the policy of Protection and have an answer to every false statement of the Free-Traders?

Yes?

Then subscribe for your home paper and the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published weekly by the American Protective Tariff League, New York. (Sample copy free.) The Economist is an acknowledged authority on Protection and should be widely read.

The yearly subscription of the Economist is \$5, but we have made a special arrangement with the publishers by which we can send you the Economist for one year and The Sentinel for \$2.50.

It is a well established principle that the people make the place, not its facilities for business. It is true that an energetic, prosperous people may be kept back by lack of natural advantages but this is not always the case. A thousand towns are kept in check by the greed and lack of public spirit of the people who are in the place, not by the location. Push and energy overcome all obstacles; greed and want of energy will kill the most promising locality. So the village is not so much what its citizens make it, as it is what its citizens make it.

If land owners hold land so high that new comers are kept out, this will act as a weight to keep it down. What is wanted for a town is to be a town so far as public good is concerned. Patronize each other as far as possible, and new enterprises, especially in manufacturing, will grow up as a result of this. If the public good is pursued a village will rapidly grow and become a city and a prosperous town. If on the contrary, unless they are to get a slice of the profit they look upon each new arrival as a pigeon to be plucked, and patronize their neighbors only when they cannot do as well or better some where else, then a place will grow slowly, if at all, its natural advantages will go to waste, and count for nothing in the question of prosperity.

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Postal Telegraphs.

General Wainwright's principle arguments for postal telegraph are worth quoting and we give them as follows:

An objection urged by the above referred to class of persons against the assumption of any telegraph business by the government is that the telegraph would be in the power of the party in power, and liable to corrupt use in times of political excitement. This is more specious than sound. The postal service is in the hands of the party in power and liable to the same abuse. Stringent laws and penalties hedge around the postal system, jealous eyes watch it, and it is ever open to public observation and inquiry. The telegraph business, in the hands of private individuals, is not so hedged about, and is much more likely to be used for corrupt purposes.

Another specious objection is that the government ought not to compete with existing companies. But the people have rights and interests as well as the telegraph companies. In 1865 it was proposed to assume control of the telegraph lines; but it was then held by the companies that they should be permitted to realize some profit on their investments, and by act of congress five years were allowed for that purpose, since which time the people have paid rates (in many cases and at many points excessive) that have earned over \$100,000,000, which has been divided among stockholders or added to telegraph plants. The companies have been permitted to enjoy these valuable franchises for a quarter of a century instead of five years. Even now it is not proposed to take the telegraph out of the hands of their owners, but to open to them and to the public the privilege of bidding for telegraph service on a modified scale, which will not, it is practically certain, interfere with the service now existing.

It is sometimes maintained that the telegraphic service can be performed more cheaply by private hands. If this objection is good it holds against all kinds of government work. The public postage ought to be collected by private hands. The laws ought to be administered by contracting parties. A banking firm ought to manage the treasury, and the postal business should be handled by a syndicate. The question is, what is the best and safest for the public interest, and as well what can the general public afford to use? No one believes that the mail service has been so widely extended by any private corporation that had to pay dividends to its stockholders. One-cent postage would never come if the postal service were in the hands of a money-making corporation. It is for the interest of a private company to extend its business only so fast and so far as it is profitable; it is the aim of the government to extend its service wherever it is actually needed. These further objections are made: Large outlays of money and an increase of government patronage. Both fall to the ground because, under the plan proposed, it is not intended to buy or build telegraph lines, but to contract with existing companies, or such as may hereafter be established.

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